



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

the lacus Curtius (131), the cuniculi (134), the equus Tremuli (186), the puteal Libonis (141), S. Maria Antiqua (153), the templum divi Romuli (209), and the arch of Titus (223).

Among the few changes we note that on Plate III the Senaculum is no longer marked on the Comitium of the republic, although the statement in the text (p. 6) remains the same. On p. 78 the description of some of the reliefs on the arch of Severus has been emended, and Hülsen seems now to have decided (p. 130) that the identification of the recently discovered pedestal in the centre of the area of the Forum with that of the equestrian statue of Domitian is very probable. Two or three wholly insignificant typographical errors that occurred in the first edition have been corrected.

Every student of the subject knows that the topography of the Forum presents many problems with regard to which opinions differ widely. Hülsen's views carry more weight than those of any other living scholar, and he is entirely justified in stating them categorically in a guide-book like this. For instance, he still adheres to the belief that the so-called Hemicycle is of late date, belonging to the reconstruction under Severus, and makes no mention of the opposite theory elaborated so recently by Richter in his *Beiträge zur römischen Topographie*, although this monograph is referred to in the bibliography. Detailed discussion of such questions being out of place in this review, there is nothing but unstinted praise to be given to the form and content of the book.

SAMUEL BALL PLATNER

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY

The Roman Forum, its History and its Monuments. By CHR. HUELSEN. Translated from the second German edition by JESSE BENEDICT CARTER. Rome: Loescher & Co., 1906. Pp. xi+259. \$1.00.

In this translation, which appeared in February, the author has made the few changes necessary to bring the book down to date. On p. 110 the ancient tufa walls and foundations on the Comitium are described, and a new plan of the Comitium is inserted (Plate V). Additions have also been made to the sections that treat of the ancient necropolis (pp. 211-17) and of the lacus Curtius (pp. 137-39), and there are several new illustrations. Professor Carter has done his work well, the translation being unusually readable, and, so far as the reviewer has compared it with the original, accurate.

S. B. P.